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1927—EIGHTEENTH YEAR

REED BROTHERS'

STATE TESTED CABBAGE SEEDS
ALL NORTHERN GROWN



REED BROTHERS' DANISH

THE BEST AND HEAVIEST YIELDING STRAIN IN THE WORLD

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Our Next Door Neighbor Says:

"Last fall from almost one and one-half acres I harvested thirty-six tons of exceptionally fine Danish Cabbage from your seed. This would be a little better than twenty-four tons per acre."

R. D. Somers.

REED BROTHERS
Danish Cabbage Seed Specialists
CORTLAND, N. Y.

6.11 Chermaker

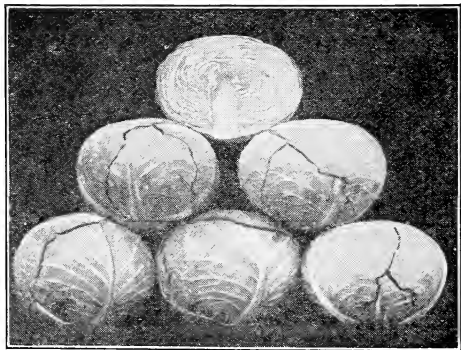
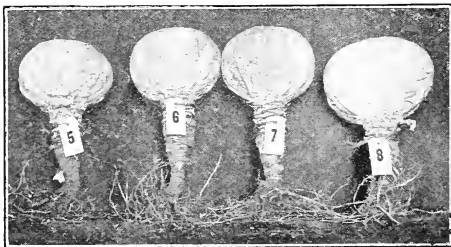
Reed Brothers Danish Cabbage

It is not a chance strain, but is the result of 18 years of experienced breeding and selecting.



SELECTING HEADS FOR BREEDING WORK FROM THE TRIAL GROUND

Growing cabbage seed takes two years and requires much experience and patience. A government bulletin states that the cabbage seed growing business is fast falling into the hands of the specialist as it requires skill beyond that of the average seed grower to produce pure, true, clean seed.



Some of the Original Heads which were Crossbred to Get our Strain 18 Years Ago.

Only Scientific Breeding can Produce a Product Like This.

DANISH CABBAGE STRAIN TEST

The table below gives the results of a Danish Cabbage strain test carried on at Waterford, Pa., on the farm of C. H. Belknap by the Erie County Farm Bureau. Parties interested in the source of seed for the 12 strains used may address us personally or the Erie Co. Farm Bureau, Erie, Pa.

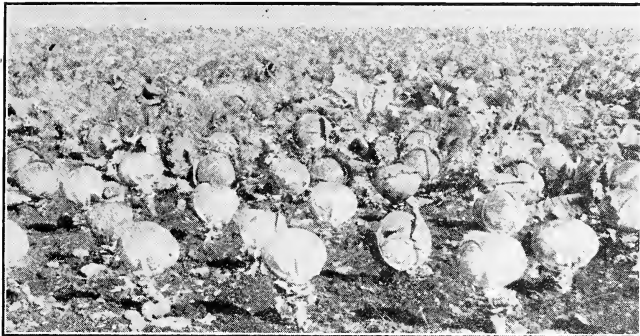
Source of Seed	Total Tons Per Acre	Per Cent of Heads Not Marketable	Tons Marketable Heads Per Acre
No. 1.....	15.29	20%	13.38
No. 2.....	16.07	24%	13.75
No. 3.....	13.17	16%	11.52
No. 4.....	12.55	16%	11.75
Reed Bros.....	17.88	None	17.88
No. 6.....	17.01	32%	14.18
No. 7.....	17.01	48%	9.01
No. 8.....	12.86	12%	12.06
No. 9.....	Seed Did Not Germinate.		
No. 10.....	14.59	20%	13.78
No. 11.....	11.60	44%	8.70
No. 12.....	13.64	8%	12.18

(Note) Perhaps it costs \$1.00 per acre more to use REED BROS. DANISH CABBAGE SEED, but when the results are from 4 to 9 tons more marketable cabbage per acre it looks as though it might be a dollar well spent.

(We had no knowledge of the above test being carried on until we received a copy of the Erie Co. Farm Bureau News,—Reed Bros.)

DESCRIPTION OF REED BROTHERS

Short Stem Danish Cabbage



As they grow in the field. Outer leaves stripped off to show shape of heads and overlapping of head leaves. Note how even they are. No small ones and none cracked. Yield over 24 tons per acre.

Type —Heads of true Danish type, extremely hard, good depth, with slightly tapering base. This makes cutting very easy, as heads can be cut all trimmed with one stroke of the knife. This strain produces **LARGE SOLID** heads of uniform type. We know of no other strain of Danish as well typed. The extreme overlapping of the wrapper leaves to the heads make it a very desirable **STORAGE CABBAGE**. If stored late enough to make trimming necessary, the removal of one

or two leaves gives a neatly trimmed head with a small per cent of waste. It is an exceptionally fine keeper. It cannot be otherwise, for by our method of growing seed from **SELECTED MATURE HEADS**, only those that will keep until sometime in May can be set for seed.

Heads Crack-Proof—Hard as a Rock —The unusual overlapping and crowding in of the leaves forming the head cause these two very desirable features. Even in the poorest years when other strains are soft, ours will be hard and solid. We never knew of its failing to form hard heads.

Habit of Growth —The plant is a rapid grower, having a short stem and large leaves. Thus the ground is quickly shaded in a dry season, which is very essential in preserving moisture. During the past seventeen years our yields have not fallen below 20 tons per acre and some years up as high as 30 tons. During all this time we have been selecting only the **BEST** mature heads for seed stock. No wonder it is the most **PROFITABLE** Danish cabbage in existence today. A little tint of color on top of the head also adds to its market appearance.

STATE GERMINATION AND DISEASE TEST

A NEW YORK STATE test of our Seed shows the germination to be over 95%.
No disease could be found in our Seed.

REED BROS. DANISH WINS BLUE RIBBON

Our **REED BROS. DANISH** won first prize at the State Seed Show, carrying away the **BLUE RIBBON**.

PRICE (Order Sheet on Page 13)

1 lb. \$10.00; ½ lb. \$5.00; ¼ lb. \$3.00; 1 oz., 80c., postpaid. We will send seed, cash with order, postpaid; C.O.D., postpaid; or book orders for future delivery.

NOTE—10% discount on seed in 5-lb. lots. Club with your neighbors and get up a 5 pound order.

OUR STRAIN WILL FORM HARD SOLID HEADS UNDER POOR CONDITIONS WHERE NO OTHER STRAIN IN THE WORLD WOULD EVEN HEAD AT ALL.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES,

TESTIMONIALS

A TEST IS WHAT PROVES A THING

I set a few rows of cabbage from another strain on one side of my field. This fall my loads of Danish from your seed weighed 3,700 to 4,000 pounds, while the same sized loads from the few rows weighed only 3,200 to 3,500 lbs. I am convinced.

McGraw, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1926.

Walter Halsey.

A SUPERFINE CROP

Cortland, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1926.

Reed Bros:

Gentlemen: I have grown cabbage on my farm every since I came here 8 years ago but my crop this year from your Danish seed is the best ever. They are simply superfine.

Very truly yours,

F. W. GUNN.

WOULD NOT PLANT ANY OTHER

Red Creek, N. Y.,

Gentlemen:

Please send me 1½ lbs of your Danish Cabbage seed. I would not plant any other.

PHILIP CRAINE.

WILL OUTYIELD OTHER STRAINS 1-3 OR MORE

Kent, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1926

Reed Bros.:

Your Danish seed seems to be giving good satisfaction. In my own case it will out yield other seed easily one third and others that I furnished your seed make even better claims for it.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES H. CARR.

REED BROS. DANISH THE ONLY SEED TO BUY

Barberton, O., April 24, 1926.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed please find my check for 2 pounds of your Danish seed, also book my order for three pounds for 1927. It is the only seed to buy.

Yours truly,

W. F. HEMPHILL.

HAS USED OUR SEED FIVE YEARS

Waverly, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1926.

Reed Bros:

Please send me another pound of your Danish cabbage seed. My crop this year was very good again.

Yours truly,

GILBERT M. ELLIS.

REED BROS. DANISH PROVES BEST OUT OF 11 STRAINS

Montandon, Pa.

Reed Bros:

I have had your cabbage seed for the past two years and have had the best cabbage around here. Through the help of our County Agent and State College we tested your strain against ten others and yours was the best.

Yours,

W. C. RITTER.

NO TRICK WITH OUR STRAIN TO GROW 20 TONS PER ACRE.

Dec. 2, 1926.

C. Mitchell & Son of Mill Village write as follows: "Your seed seemed to be 100% germination last spring and growers with reasonably dry ground cut as high as 20 tons per acre."

OTHER VARIETIES OF CABBAGE

The seed of the following strains we list came from a section of country as far North as Newfoundland. They were secured from old reliable growers and while we have not held them a year for trial, we believe them to be the very best in every way. The U. S. government has sent inspectors to this section for several years and has found it to be FREE from the cabbage diseases which are carried on the seed.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

Without doubt this strain of Copenhagen is the largest cropper among the early fall cabbage. The heads mature in 80 to 90 days from setting. It is used very extensively in the kraut section. The heads are extremely true to type. No matter how large the field, every one will be found the same. Under good cultural methods it grows IMMENSE crops, and is a very sure header under conditions which are rather adverse.

The heads are very firm and may be cut any time they attain suitable size. The stem is short. Quality of this cabbage is excellent for any purpose. Likewise its keeping qualities are very fine for a cabbage in its class.

For the dairyman where the Danish are grown more extensively, a small field of this variety for early feeding is very profitable. The plants may be set very thick and still be sure of good heads.

2700

PRICE

1 lb. \$4.00; ½ lb., \$2.25; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 oz., 40c., postpaid. We will send seed cash with order postpaid; C.O.D., postpaid; or book orders for future delivery.

Shall You Plant Golden Acre or Copenhagen Market?

The New England Experiment Station decided to settle this question, so ran a test last summer. Seed of both strains was planted March 27th, and cabbage cut July 20th. Golden Acre heads weighed 2.80 lbs. each, while Copenhagen weighed 4.10 lbs. each. If 10,000 plants were used per acre, Golden Acre would cut 14 tons and Copenhagen 20 1-2 tons, or a difference of 6 1-2 tons in favor of Copenhagen Market. HURRAH for this good old strain.

Had Best Crop of Early Cabbage in 37 Years

Gentlemen:

Please be sure and save me at least 1 lb. of Copenhagen Market, like that we had from you last year. Our crop of cabbage from that seed was the best one I ever had and I have been at my present occupation 37 years.

Very truly yours,

Clinton, N. Y.

Russell Kilbourn
Florist, Half acre under glass.

IT PLEASES EVERY ONE

Pittsford, N. Y., Mar. 31, 1926

Reed Bros:

Gentlemen:

I used some of your Copenhagen last year and had excellent results. Please save me 3 lbs. for this season.

Yours very truly,

C. BURTON TOBEY.

SUCCESSION

A STANDARD SORT FOR KRAUT OR FALL SHIPMENT

This second early or fall cabbage is one of the standard sorts. The heads are very solid, maturing a little later than the Copenhagen Market. The plant is a rapid grower and will stand very thick setting, owing to its compact growth. It is prized very highly by market gardeners. As a cabbage for early shipment or for kraut it is widely used, as it is an immense yielder. Many prefer it for planting after early potatoes or any other early crop which is out of the way some time in July.

This cabbage will keep a long time after maturity. Uniformity and sure heading features are among its other merits.

PRICE

1 lb., \$4.00; ½ lb., \$2.25; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 oz., 40c., postpaid. We will send seed cash with order, postpaid; C.O.D., postpaid; or book orders for future delivery.

RED DANISH (RED ROCK)

We have no seed of our own strain of Red Danish to offer this year. The Red seed we are offering came from the same north section as our Copenhagen market. We have tried this same strain many times in years past and it is the best selected commercial strain we know about.

TYPE AND HABIT OF GROWTH

The heads of this strain are very dark in color. The plants are a free grower forming very hard, deep heads which will attain a large size upon good fertile ground. In all our experience with this strain we have never known it to BURST. By early setting and a liberal use of fertilizer we are sure good results can be attained.

This strain of Red will stand more cold weather in the fall than any cabbage we ever saw. A year ago we saw a field go through a ZERO spell and come out apparently all right.

PRICE

1 lb., \$4.00; ½ lb. \$2.25; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 oz., 40c., postpaid. We will send seed cash with order, postpaid; C.O.D., postpaid; or book orders for future delivery.

REMEMBER THIS!

NORTHERN GROWN AMERICAN SEEDS ARE MORE HARDY AND FAR SUPERIOR TO THOSE IMPORTED.

If this statement were not so, no law requiring foreign clover seed to be stained would ever have been passed.

OUR CABBAGE SEED IS ALL NORTHERN GROWN.

CABBAGE CULTURE

We are so frequently asked about our methods of cabbage culture we have decided to print the following general suggestions:

Amount of Seed to Use Per Acre

This question is asked more than any other about the crop. We have given it careful study and for many years have advised $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for each acre to be set.

While this may be a little excess some years, insects and weather conditions so often reduce the stand, it is not safe to use less. The most important thing is to have plants enough so as to have "First Pick" as these plants always produce the largest yields.

So many replies, "Thank you for your advice" have come to us that we are very sure our rule is correct. Should you have a few extra, put up a sign, "Cabbage plants for Sale" and one year with another you will sell enough to more than pay for your seed.

SOILS ADAPTED TO CABBAGE

The cabbage thrives upon almost any soil that is reasonably dry. Those of the gravelly nature are apt to lack moisture in a dry season. Low lands which flood are pretty sure to contain the slime mold disease, "club root," and should not be used for cabbage or cabbage plants. A great many growers prefer sod ground, but the crop may be sown upon land which was used for other crops than cabbage or one belonging to that family the year previous. Usually such land will need a little more liberal supply of fertilizer.

Allowing stock to roam over the farm is a poor policy if cabbage growing is expected to be followed. Animals easily scatter diseased manure and track diseased dirt to new fields. No soil should be used for plant growing or the crop oftener than once in 5 or 6 years.

THE SEED BED

Locating, Fertilizing and Sowing

The greatest tonnage is secured by sowing the seed and setting the plants EARLY. For Central New York this would make the seed sowing the fore part of May and setting about the middle of June.

Locating the seed bed where it is exposed to the WEST or NORTH wind is advised in controlling the cabbage maggot and flea beetle, as early insects hover in warm spots and shun cold locations.

DO NOT put the crop or seed bed upon the same ground oftener than once in six years else club root is liable to develop. Club root is not carried on the seed. (See Diseases.) Do not use manure from stock eating cabbage or cabbage leaves. Plowing or dragging a seed bed with tools which have just been used on an old cabbage field is apt to spread disease. (See Diseases.)

For a seed bed sown broadcast use 2,000 to 3,000 sq. ft. of ground per lb. of seed. Apply to this spot 100 lbs. of some complete fertilizer, such as 2-10-4, also 100 lbs. of lime. Broadcast the fertilizer and drag it in. Avoid the excessive use of fertilizer, especially nitrogen. Sow the seed shallow, doing the work only when the ground is dry. Seed sown in rows can be treated for the cabbage maggots.

Don't Sow your seed too thick. Plants growing too slow about June 1st may be hastened by scattering a little hen manure along the rows. Be SURE it is free from cabbage diseases. Manure off the dropping boards under the roosts is fairly safe if no cabbage is being fed. Keep a little on hand.

Killing Seed Bed Diseases and the Cabbage Maggot with Corrosive Sublimate

Maggots and using soil for a seed bed which has a little disease in it are causing great losses to cabbage growers, and the toll seems to be on the increase. It is almost impossible for a man to be certain the spot he is selecting for a seed bed does not contain Club Root or some other disease. Since the seed bed is the foundation for the entire crop it is very important it should be CLEAN.

Sow your seed in rows and when the plants are all well up, at least a week old, apply to every 30 ft. of row, at the base of the plants, 1 gal. of corrosive sublimate solution made by mixing 1 oz. of Powdered Corrosive Sublimate to 10 gals. of water. Repeat the application in about 1 week and again in about 10 days, making 3 applications in all. Use a 2 or 3 gal. watering pot which has the sprinkler removed and the spout plugged to give a solid stream 9-16 of an inch (about the size of your finger.) It is convenient to make the rows 60 to 90 ft. long, then 2 or 3 gallons will just cover a row. Applying the solution while walking out and back on the same row seems to allow more of it to soak in at the base of the plants than applying it all walking one way.

This method seems to be a sure protection against maggots if pains are taken to soak the ground thoroughly around the plants. It will also kill all disease in the dirt around the plants

which gets soaked with the solution. However we do not recommend any ground for a seed bed which is not thought to be clean. If a seed bed is chosen where disease is present there is always danger of infection. The dirt between the rows containing disease is liable to be washed or cultivated upon the plants.

Dissolve corrosive powder in a small amount of hot water first, then add enough cold to make desired amount of solution.

FERTILIZATION OF THE CROP

For average land use 12 to 15 tons manure per acre and 600 lbs. phosphoric acid and 100 lbs. potash, or 700 lbs. of 10-8 fertilizer. If no manure is at hand use liberal amount of complete fertilizer. Broadcast all fertilizer and drag it in. Use at least one ton lime.

Fertilization is one of the important things in cabbage culture, as the texture and maturity of a strain can be greatly changed by the lack or over-supply of fertilizer. Usually the hill lands or knolls in a field will need more fertilizer and one higher in nitrogen than the flat or valley lands. We doubt the advisability of using any nitrogen on the richer lowlands or where clover or alfalfa sod is used for cabbage. Land lacking in potash or farms where it has not been used generally, a little added to the cabbage fertilizer will help to round out the crop.

FIELD PREPARATION VERY IMPORTANT

Fall or early spring plowing is always desirable then AS SOON AS THE GROUND IS FIT IN THE SPRING, DRAG IT OVER. Keep dragging once a week until setting time and you will conserve all the early spring moisture, also germinate and kill most of the weeds in your soil. DON'T plow, drag, or set cabbage when the ground is too wet.

Late setting, late fitting and poor fertilization always spell poor crops.

Growing 20 to 30 tons of cabbage per acre means a plant growth of 30 to 40 tons. No plant can take from the soil for its growth what is not there to take.

SETTING

Size of Heads.—This is becoming VERY IMPORTANT. In many sections dealers are paying \$2.00 per ton more for heads of proper size. The grower can control the size of heads almost entirely by TIME OF SETTING, PROPER SPACING, PROPER FERTILIZATION AND MOISTURE CONTROL.

Our strain of Danish is a free grower and will stand a little thicker setting, therefore a HEAVIER YIELDER. We prefer setting in rows both ways. If our ground is well fertilized and the plants are ready early, we space the rows 30 inches apart one way by 20 inches the other. This uses about 10,500 plants per acre. One setting early on rich, well fertilized bottom land might space 30 inches by 18 using about 11,500 plants per acre. For conditions not as favorable rows may be 3 ft. by 20 inches using about 8,700 plants per acre or 3 ft. by 24 inches using about 7,200. Gravel soil requires wider spacing of plants, more fertilizer and better moisture control.

Our setting dates are from June 10th to 20th. July set Danish seldom make very heavy yields. However, if one has taken pains to drag his ground once a week and weather conditions furnish sufficient moisture, good crops may result. Early setting brings a crop to its fullest maturity, but where cabbage are intended for storage those not too ripe are just as desirable.

The market demands a medium sized head, 3 to 6 lbs. Please the trade and it will patronize you.

CULTIVATION

Frequent shallow cultivation is most desirable, once a week if possible. Choose the heat of the day when the leaves are large to prevent breaking them. When leaves are large use a walking cultivator with hoe steels for rear teeth, which extend horizontally under the leaves. Hoe steels are listed in Planet, Jr. cultivator catalogue. Continue cultivation all during the season. Cabbage are making their most rapid growth in the fall.

CABBAGE DISEASES

In combatting cabbage disease, not getting disease started is the BEST CURE.

Most cabbage diseases live in the soil from year to year once they get started, therefore at least a six-year rotation of the cabbage crop and seed bed is very advisable. There are four diseases which live for several years, i. e., Black Rot, Black Leg, Yellows and Club Root. Club Root is easily caused by growing too often on the same ground. Even dirt from an old cabbage field which contained no club root will cause the disease. All means of spreading dirt from an old field to a new one should be avoided. Low lands which flood invariably contain the disease, also those badly infested with mustard. It is very easily spread from a diseased seed bed, but can NEVER be carried on the seed.

Where STATE TESTED seed is used, one should have very little worry about other diseases unless they are already in his soil. However, there is danger on farms infested with MUSTARD, as this weed belongs to the cabbage family and has power to keep disease propagated from year to year.

By far the greater part of all disease comes from the seed bed and as one continues to grow the cabbage crop the danger of some sort of infection increases. See killing seed bed diseases page 6.

INSECT PESTS

Cabbage Worms. —Cabbage well taken care of are seldom damaged by worms, as they grow so fast little injury can result. However, small acreages may be damaged to some extent. The leaf-eating worms hatch from eggs laid by cabbage butterflies. If the plants are not heading, dust while damp with poison dust suitable for potato bugs. If plants are heading use hellebore.

Cabbage Aphis or Lice. —If lice appear on the crop, spray with either whale oil soap or black leaf 40 solution, taking pains to get spray on the lice. Consult spray calendar or druggist for formula.

Flea Beetles. This small pest destroys the plants just as they appear above the ground. Great damage is often done and the seed bed should be watched VERY CLOSELY until after the plants get the third and fourth leaf. The most critical time is just as they appear above the ground. Keep the plants coated over by applying some very fine dust early in the morning while they are damp. Land plaster, fine lime, wood ashes, fine coal ashes or dust used for potato bugs will aid if the plants are kept well coated. (See location for seed bed, page 6. Also page 12.)

Cabbage Maggots —The maggots hatch from eggs laid at the base of the plants by maggot flies. This pest soon destroys the root system. Maggots of the flea beetle also do damage. For plants sown in rows soak the ground around the roots with one oz. bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) in 10 gallons water. Make three applications about a week apart, beginning about ten days after the plants are up. (See killing seed bed diseases and the Cabbage Maggot with Corrosive Sublimate.) Page 6.



Applying Corrosive Sublimate to a Seed Bed

USE REED BROS. SEED AND DOUBLE YOUR YIELD

Gentlemen:

Kent, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1925.

Please save me two pounds of your Short Stem Danish Cabbage Seed. I used your seed this year along side of common seed and yours cut nearly TWICE as much.

Yours truly,

ROBERT C. WARREN.

MASTER'S RAPID PLANT SETTER

This is the most practical tool for transplanting CABBAGE, TOMATOES, CAULIFLOWER TOBACCO, SWEET POTATOES, PEPPERS, and all similar plants.

Each plant is SET, WATERED and COVERED at one operation. There is no stooping or bending over, just straight ahead, easy, pleasant work. All the hard, tedious labor of hand setting is done away with. ONE man will set and water more plants than three can do by hand. The most important thing is that EVERY PLANT LIVES.

ONE man can set and water 6,000 to 10,000 plants in a ten-hour day.

You cannot afford to be without this most valuable tool. It is never too hot and dry to set plants with this wonderful tool. It makes it absolutely certain that you can get your crop set on time.

The little squirt of water which every plant receives down at its roots soaks and seals the roots to the already moist soil underneath the surface. The dry soil in falling around the plant as the setter is removed acts as a mulch which holds not only the water put in with the plant, but also prevents evaporation of the moisture in the soil. This is different from setting and packing down the ground around a plant so that the sun dries it out and leaves it in a HARD, DRY LUMP.

THIS PRINCIPLE IS THE ONLY CORRECT WAY TO SET A PLANT. Every nurseryman and gardener will tell you to use exactly this principle in setting out trees and plants. SEAL THE ROOTS TO THE UNDER SOIL BY THE USE OF WATER, THEN MULCH THE SURFACE TO PREVENT EVAPORATION.

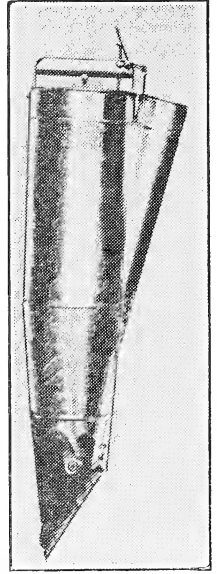
Works anywhere, even on hillsides, among stones or stumps and every plant lives.

The plants can be check-rowed, thus permitting cultivation each way. Check-rowed plants are always even, and superior quality is the result. NO HAND WORK NECESSARY ON THE CROP WHERE CHECK-ROWING IS PRACTICED.

THE SETTER IS NOT A PLAYTHING. It is built of heavy block tin, reinforced with wire. The jaws are of the best steel and the fittings are of brass. The water chamber holds enough for 125 to 150 plants.

We have used these setters over ten years and can say they will pay for themselves on every acre set. No one setting even a quarter of an acre can afford to do without one. Plants start quicker than with any other method of setting.

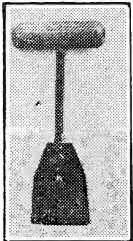
PRICE, \$6.00 each, postpaid. Immediate shipment made. We are wholesale and retail dealers.



REED BROTHERS' IMPROVED TOOL STEEL CABBAGE KNIFE

This knife is the speediest, most practical tool for cutting heads out of cabbage plants.

Made of the Best Tool Steel—No sore, blistered hands, no cut fingers, no chopping and spoiling of the cabbage heads and no after trimming. EACH HEAD IS CUT READY FOR MARKET OR STORAGE.



Simply insert the knife between the head and the leaves at the proper point and give a little push and the head rolls out **all trimmed**. The handle extends crosswise of the hand and affords ample grip. Cutting in no wise wrenches the hand or makes any spot sore. This knife saves hours of valuable time in trimming.

Many a man has lost fingers or thumbs by using a butcher-knife or hatchet. Safe for any boy or child to use. Very easy to keep sharp.

All surplus leaves are left on the plant, which is very desirable where the plants are to be cut later for feed.

This knife will save its cost many times over in cutting a single acre, as the removal of only one or two leaves on a cabbage head by using some poorly devised tool means the loss of a good many hundred pounds per acre. We are sure they will please the most critical. This is the best tool we have ever found for cutting cabbage.

Price \$1.00 postpaid. If you are not perfectly satisfied send it back and get your dollar.

DRAGGING

Drag! Drag! Drag! Is the Way to Get Crops

Let us tell you how to drag your ground in ONE-THIRD less time or fit your ground ONE THIRD better in the same length of time.

A new harrow in a year or two wears off the sharp points of its teeth. The teeth also wear narrower so they do only part work.

You think they are doing good work but if you would remove the little loose soil on the surface you will find only hard ridges which those dull narrow teeth have skipped.

Your harrow is the MOST IMPORTANT tool you own, and still it is the one most neglected by farmers in general. A farmer will use one with old, worn, dull teeth just as long as it will stir little fresh dirt on the surface and cover up the rest so he cannot see what it has done.

Put on a set of our REVERSIBLE TOOL STEEL HARROW POINTS and make the old harrow just as good as new. After these points become worn they can be reversed and again your harrow is as good as new. A harrow equipped with these points will never wear out.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED NOT TO BREAK OR COME OFF. Can be put on in 10 minutes. Fit any harrow tooth.

A SET IS GOOD FOR AT LEAST 1,000 ACRES. A NECESSITY FOR ANY HARROW. Indispensable for the tractor harrow. Will more than pay for themselves on the first five acres.

We have used them for years on both team and tractor harrows. So many neighbors and friends have inquired about them that we have decided to list them for the benefit of others.

Price, 40c. each.

REED BROTHERS' EZY CABBAGE SHEARS

Cut and save your cabbage plants for stock. They make more valuable feed than corn

silage. Silage has 1.2% protein, while cabbage leaves have 1.4%. One acre of good cabbage will furnish 12 to 15 tons of feed after the heads have been removed, and if properly cared for will pay the cost of growing the crop. One ton of

plant leaves are worth two tons of heads for feed. Cabbage fed immediately after milking will not taint milk.

Why turn your cows on the leaves and waste a good share of this valuable feed? Cut your plants before severe freezing weather with our EZY CABBAGE SHEARS and put them into piles about the size of a big haystack, in which shape they will keep for many weeks.

One man will easily cut from one to two acres a day. No stooping over.

Plants cut with our shears are kept whole, which is more desirable, as they handle much faster and keep longer.

These shears for cutting the plants are as far ahead of other methods as the auto is ahead of the horse. They are the only tool on the market for the purpose, so far as we know. We have used them for years and recommend them very highly. They are also valuable for cutting tobacco and trimming out old raspberry canes.

Price, \$2.75; postage, 10c extra.

Brockport, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1925.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for 2 more pair of your EZ Cabbage Shears. I got a pair last week and they do the work so well I want two more.

Very truly yours,

V. M. BUTTERFIELD.



ITHACAN OATS

New York State will increase your income from Oats \$10.00 to \$40.00 per acre if you will only use seed selected and bred by its experts.

Of all crops grown in the Eastern States, oats pay the farmer the least under general conditions, owing to low yields secured per acre. The New York State College of Agriculture realized this fact and authorized the Department of Plant Breeding to test out all known strains of oats to see if some of continued high yielding power could not be found.

Our eastern climate is not adapted to keeping up yield and weight in most strains of oats. In other words, a greater portion of the strains yield less and are lighter in weight each year grown. The general practice is to use these deteriorated oats for seed or buy some cheap western feeding oats. State authorities have definitely proven this practice to be WRONG.

HOW THE STATE TEST WAS MADE

The first steps taken in making the test were to secure samples of all known oats strains, of which about 400 were found.

Ten acres was used on which to make the test. Each strain was placed on ten different parts of the field so as to allow for any variation of soil. At harvest all ten plots of each strain were put together. Each strain was then threshed and weighed and the high yielders noted. This same test was repeated many years to see if any variety had power to maintain a high yield. Several were found with this ability. From these were selected those which would furnish the most OAT MEATS per 100 lbs. of whole grain, and also a good stiff straw.

OUT OF EVERY 100 LBS. OF COMMON OATS THERE ARE ONLY 50 TO 65 LBS. OF MEATS, the rest being shucks of NO VALUE.

The STATE COLLEGE has been constantly at work improving these selected strains and the ITHACAN OAT we list is their latest selection, having 72 lbs. of MEATS out of every 100 lbs. of Oats.

From 7 to 22% increase in feeding value should appeal to all oat growers to say nothing about a strain which will yield 25 to 40 bushel more per acre.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ITHACAN OAT

This is a very heavy yielding, thin-shucked variety with plump white kernels. The plant stools freely; maturing in mid-season. It is a tree or branching oat with good stiff straw of medium height standing up well. Year after year the average weight is better than 40 lbs. per bushel.

Normal years the yield has been from 75 to 90 bushels per acre. Such yields are 25 to 40 bushels more than common oats. OUR STOCK OF "ITHACAN" came direct from the Department of Plant Breeding, which did the test work and OUR SEED FIELDS ARE STATE INSPECTED. Our seed stock was TREATED for smut and the oats are CERTIFIED.

We doubt if any other effort to help the farmer has been of more real benefit than testing out these varieties of oats. Certainly every PROGRESSIVE FARMER should take advantage of the opportunity to secure BETTER SEED OATS. This test took YEARS to carry out and cost THOUSANDS of dollars.

If you cannot afford to purchase all GOOD SEED this year, start with a few bushels and next year you will have your own seed. The price we ask is only a few cents more than ordinary feeding oats.

We are pleased to refer you to the Department of Plant Breeding, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., about this oat work.

PRICE

Recleaned seed (no mustard on our farm). 1 to 5 bu., \$1.25 per bu., over 5 bu., \$1.00 per bu. of 32 lbs., F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Jute bags free. Double sacking, 5c per bushel extra.

Note—We are increasing the seed stock furnished by the state at only a trifle above the price of feeding Oats. There is no excuse for your using common oats. The state selected our farm to increase this variety because our fields are free from noxious weeds and we have our own threshing and cleaning facilities.

A YEAR WITHOUT A SUMMER, 1927

WOULD THIS AFFECT THE CABBAGE CROP?

Another cold year is the prediction of Herbert Janvrin Browne, long range weather forecaster, so says the American Agriculturist. In my opinion those who have followed his forecast believe he is quite accurate and I believe the following will interest many of us.

His forecast for 1926 was a cold late spring. Did we get it? Yes. How did it affect the cabbage crop? It made seed sowing very late in Cortland, N. Y. This made setting very late and of course the crop was not as heavy this fall. Insects worked very badly on the cabbage seedlings as vegetation did not furnish food for them as quickly as normal. Thousands of seed beds were totally destroyed by the flea beetles and later those that survived were attacked by the cabbage maggots.

I am a believer in the forecast as made by Mr. Browne and I am going to tell what I did to get a normal stand of plants at the usual time of setting in 1926.

First I selected a warm protected spot for my seed bed. (No cabbage had been grown on this spot for at least 6 years nor was it some old garden spot around the buildings where club root is most sure to be) The fore part of May I fitted this seed bed and sowed it in rows 90 ft. long. During the winter I had secured some strips of cheese cloth 90 feet long from one of the catalogue houses. These I sewed together making a screen wide enough to cover my seed bed. As soon as the seed was sown I stretched this cheese cloth screen over the bed right on the ground and laid some stones about one foot apart all around the edges to hold it down. The seed under the screen came up very quickly because of the extra warmth which it furnished, and also made a rapid growth.

No flea beetles could eat the young plants and no maggot flies could lay eggs which would hatch and eat off the roots from the young plants. When the plants were about 2 inches high, the screen was removed and the ground stirred along the rows. In about a week after the removal of the screen an application of corrosive sublimate solution was applied as described on page 7. Again in 7 days another application was applied. With the removal of the screen the cabbage maggots of course began to lay eggs, and I would have lost my plants had I not have treated them, as the seed bed was in a protected place where the maggot flies are sure to hover.

Oct. 20th, my Danish was all cut and the yield was over 20 tons per acre. I am sure that such a yield would not have been secured this early in the fall had not some measure been taken to get plants at the usual time for setting.

Even though the spring of 1927 is not cold and late the use of the screen to protect the young plants from the little black flea beetles will be of value to many of us. In some sections the problem of growing plants is getting difficult. This method surely will be an aid to growers in such localities.

I sowed a few rows outside the screen just as a check. From these only a very few plants were pulled and these were fully two weeks late.

The above is a combination of two methods recommended for seedling protection but it accomplishes every thing which is desired and does not produce watery spindling plants as is the case where the screen is left on longer.

I used a garden seed drill for sowing the seed setting it for turnips or cabbage. The rows were spaced about a foot apart. If two rows were sown about 4 inches apart and then a space of 14 inches skipped and so on more plants could be grown on a given space. If the seed is sown by hand great care must be used not to get it too thick. Putting a given amount of seed in a small bottle and making this amount cover a given space is recommended where no drill is available. A bottle with a tapering neck is best.

My screen cost about 5c per yard and should be good for several seasons.

Perhaps 1927 will be a year when it will pay to use the best seed and spend a little extra effort to secure a full crop.

ORDER SHEET

REED BROTHERS

CORTLAND, N. Y.

Danish Cabbage Seed Specialists

Gentlemen :

Please send me the
following,

Please Write Plainly.

Date _____ 192__

Name _____

Postoffice _____ R. D. _____

State _____

Note—Goods sent any date you wish, either cash with order or C. O. D.

Amount	Name of Article Wanted	Price

NOTE—On orders of 1-4 lb. or more you may add FREE, 1 oz. of any strain of cabbage seed we list if you will give us the names and addresses of five men who grow Danish cabbage.

Name	Address

Reed Brothers have done their part to furnish you with the best seed it is possible to grow, but we do not in any way guarantee the resulting crop on any seeds that we send out, for this depends partly upon condition of the soil, climate and weather, which are beyond our control, and upon proper cultivation, which is up to you. If the purchaser does not accept our seeds on these terms they are to at once be returned and the purchase price will be cheerfully refunded.

THE CABBAGE CALENDAR

January is the month to figure out your plan

To grow and sell more cabbage than ever, if you can.

February is the month to contract cabbage seeds

Remember, the highest yielders are grown only by the Reeds'.

March is the month to fix implement or truck

Things must be in good repair or surely you will get stuck.

April is the month to lay in fertilizer and lime

Have it right on hand to use in the very nick of time.

May is the month to sow your cabbage seeds

Plant early, in dry mellow ground, quite free from foul weeds.

June is the month in which cabbage plants to set

Do the work early and a big crop you will get.

July is the month to destroy all noxious weeds

Kill them while their roots are small, before they have formed seeds.

August is a month of sunshine and of rain

Conserve the moisture carefully, the very best you can.

September is the month to make the cabbage thrive and grow

Cultivate them shallow and frequently, you know.

October is the month to harvest, sell or store.

With cabbage cared for properly, your profits will be more.

November is the month to turn stubble, loam or sod.

Fall plowing will help to rot, many an old and rooty clod.

December is the month that always brings good cheer

If you have closely followed this calendar through the year.

E. N. Reed.